DAILY DISPATCH.

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The Daily Dispatch.

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The Daily Dispatch.

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THURSDAY MORNING....MAY 21, 1863.

Burnside's Military Executions.

"They were both killed by the first fire, and died without a struggle. Their bodies were delivered to their friends from Kentucky by order of Gen. Burnside!" Thus reads the telegram from Sandusky, Ohio, announcing the execution of T. P. McGraw and Wm. Corbin, who were sentenced to death, we believe, for endeavoring to enlist men in Kentucky for the Southern cause. They "died without a struggle," is the consoling announcement; and Gen. Burnside most graciously ordered their lifeless bodies to be "delivered to their friends!" That man, at the beginning of the war, put on the air of the humane gentleman; but finding that not popular with the Yankees, he essays now a shorter road to favor and thrift in the Northern mind, by throwing off all hypocrisy and becoming the unrelieved and unmitigated brute. He sees how Butler has thriven in Yankee esteem—how he has firmly fixed himself on a granite base on the very rock of Plymouth, where he cannot be shaken or displaced by his crimes against justice and humanity. He has therefore become his imitator, and is rising in the popular scale along with him. Humiliated and disgraced by his failures on the Potomac, he finds a malicious satisfaction, as well as a facile way of lifting himself up in Yankeedom, in issuing inhuman and bloody orders against all sympathizers with the men whose valor and skill in arms drove him in disgrace from the battle-field. Safely ensconsed in [illegible] his own country, he is doing a flaming business among those who, through the agency of his spies and informers, incur the penalties of his orders. He thus seeks a spite that is free from present peril—a quiet and safe revenge, comforting to a coward's heart and grateful to a coward's feelings.

But Burnside is only performing the duty assigned him by his master at Washington.—Like the execrated headsman, he is the mere instrument appointed to his bloody office.—There is, however, a more serious view of the sanguinary orders now being enforced through him and others by the inhuman Government at Washington. It becomes the duty of the Government of the Southern Confederacy, as far as lie in its power, to protect those enlisted in its cause, and to retaliate upon our ruthless enemy his wanton and unjustifiable cruelties. It has already been announced that measures would probably be taken to retaliate for the execution of two Kentuckians, and we believe those mentioned in this article. If the cases of those men are properly understood, there can hardly be two opinions as to the propriety of this retaliation. The necessity for it is painful in the last degree. It is sad that the innocent must suffer. But no recourse is left the South.—There is no other way of bringing the enemy to a sense of his obligations to the usages of civilized warfare and humanity. It is indeed a woeful phase of war which inaugurates such measures of retaliation; but upon the enemy rests the dreadful responsibility. To the South there is no other mode left of protecting its people. If the black flag is unfurled it will be the enemy who gives it to the breeze; that enemy who is seeking the aid of servile insurrections—the arming of the slave against his master, and who has proven himself the ready perpetrator of any outrage, any crime, any horror in all the range of horrors that may injure, or harass, or bring calamity upon the brave and magnanimous people he is endeavoring vainly to subjugate.

Yankee Praises of Jackson

The *Enquirer* passes an appropriate and pithy comment upon the Yankee praises of Jackson, now that he is dead. Him "they never could afford to admire until he was dead, and their sorrow is tempered by a sense of relief." The *Enquirer* thinks that their creditable mimicry of admiration of him "is second only to that unfeigned homage which, in their inmost souls, they pay to the living grandeur of their own hero, Butler, who embodies, in highest perfection, all that they can conceive of moral grandeur; for his is patriotism that pays—a glory that can be measured in gold, invested, discounted, made to bear interest." It proceeds to undeceive them, and to prove that in accordance with their own standard of true glory, as displayed in Butler, their great model, Jackson is unworthy of their praises. It says:

"It may seem harsh, at such a moment, to damage, in the eyes of the Yankees, the memory of our Confederate General, just when the public heart of that nation is thrilled with the luxury of magnanimous sympathy and the editorial tear hardly yet dried; but we think it a duty to inform them—they will scarcely believe us; they had formed a smarter opinion of human nature—that Gen. Jackson did not accumulate a fortune in this war. He did not speculate in sugar or molasses; in tobacco or in flour; he robbed no houses; stole no plate, nor jewels, nor pictures, nor wines; sold no passports; extorted no black mail. But enough; no more needs to be said in order to disgust our Northern sympathizers with the men whom, in the unsuspecting nobility of their nature, they were, for a moment, inclined to honor with their regrets."

Our Private Soldiers.

No one can behold the achievements and the deportment of the private soldiers of the South without a feeling of admiration akin to reverence. They have performed deeds of valor which have startled the world, and which the leading journals of Europe have pronounced unsurpassed by the most heroic days of Greece and Rome. And yet they are as modest and unassuming, as unconscious of doing anything remarkable, as if they had never encountered an hour of peril or a moment of privation. Whatever treatment they may sometimes receive from vulgar insolence, the humblest hero in the ranks of the South has a hold upon the hearts of the Southern people not surpassed by that of our most illustrious officers, and not approached by that which is felt for mere embroidered officials, who have only entered the service to promote their own personal fortunes. The vast popularity of the immortal Jackson arose from the fact that he was the impersonation of the Southern soldier; that he so thoroughly embodied the valor, the impetuosity, the self-devotion, and the humility of the men in the ranks. Those qualities achieved his success, and the officer who expects to wear his mantle must emulate his virtues, and model his own heart after the unselfish and heroic spirit of the private soldier.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—The May number of the *Messenger* contains its usual variety of admirable articles. Dr. Bagby, its brilliant and spirited editor, is keeping up its interest with an unflagging pen. The Southern public ought to rally as one man to the support of this time-honored periodical.

HONORS TO THE DEAD HERO.—The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 15th inst., says:

"The grandest requiem ever chanted o'er the grave of a dead hero, boomed solemnly from our forts yesterday. The captured eleven-inch guns from the Keokuk, with their iron-throated voice, proclaimed a nation's sorrow and a nation's triumph. He who has gone from us will hear their notes in Heaven, and appreciate the dirge sung by his comrades in South Carolina. *Requiescat in pace.*"

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG.

We present under our telegraphic head all the news we have from this important point. It is natural that much anxiety should be felt with reference to the defence of this place, and, without presuming to know more than others, we predict that all will be well there on the great day of trial of strength between the two armies. There is nothing, in our judgment, in the recent repulse of Gen. Pemberton to lead to the belief that there is any danger of the fall, immediate or remote, of Vicksburg. We are informed from various sources that our forces within the entrenchments, extending from the city as far back as the Big Black, have a supply of provisions sufficient to subsist them for four months.

In the late fight only a portion of our forces were engaged, and Gen. Johnston, who is now in command of all the forces employed for the protection of the place, with the reinforcements sent to his aid, had not arrived in time to participate in the struggle. His dispatch the day subsequent to the fight was dated forty miles from the scene of the engagement. From all we can gather we are decidedly hopeful as to the final issue.

THE LATE SKIRMISH IN ISLE OF WIGHT.

A gentleman who witnessed the skirmish in Isle of Wight, on Sunday, which has already been referred to, says it was a hand-to-hand fight, and very severe while it continued. At 2 o'clock on Saturday from 400 to 500 of Dodge's New York Mounted Riflemen left Suffolk, accompanied by two pieces of field artillery, and reached Isle of Wight C. H. the same evening, immediately throwing out pickets. Sunday morning a detachment of about 75 started from this point, and captured six of our pickets, with five horses. This information reaching headquarters at Mill Swamp, Capt. Moore, commanding there, ordered 50 of the 3d North Carolina, to start in pursuit, which order was quickly obeyed.—When the party approached Carroll's bridge, three miles from Isle of Wight, they observed the Yankees leisurely trotting along, with our captured pickets and two citizens of the county, who had been arrested on their way to church.

Lieut. Henderson, who was in command, ordered a charge, and in a moment the fight was raging hand-to-hand. In fifteen minutes the conflict was ended, our men remaining masters of the field, such of the enemy as were not killed or captured taking to their heels. Some of them dismounted and sought safety in the adjoining thickets. On our side the loss was three. Lieut. Wiggins was shot through the heart, and instantly killed. A private was also killed, and another is missing. He is supposed to have been lost in the woods, and it is hoped will yet come in. The enemy left eighteen dead on the field, and twenty five were brought off as prisoners. Our pickets captured in the morning, as well as the two citizens mentioned, were released. In addition, eighteen horses, forty Sharpe's rifles, and several pistols and sabres, were captured.

MORGAN AGAIN AT WORK.

Information has been received that General Morgan recently attacked a Yankee force in the neighborhood of Monticello, in Kentucky, and severely whipped them, killing and wounding a number, and capturing some twenty-five others. This was a portion of the enemy's force that some time ago engaged the command of Gen. Pegram at Somerset. A correspondent of the Knoxville *Register*, under date of May 12, gives the following account of the affair:

The Yankees having moved across the river at this place and driven out Gen. Pegram's forces, Gen. Bragg ordered Gen. Morgan to move up from Liberty, Tenn., with his entire division, (except one regiment,) and "either capture or drive them back across the river." The command was at once put in motion, and, having made a forced march of more than one hundred and twenty miles, swimming rivers and enduring all kinds of hardships, arrived in front of the Yankee encampment, in what is known as the Horseshoe Bend, last Saturday. The General, with an advance of about 500 men, came upon a considerable force of the enemy some ten miles from the river, when a running fight commenced, which lasted until night, the enemy disputing the ground and retreating from tree to tree.

The next day the firing commenced early in the morning, and was kept up at intervals for about six hours, the Yankees being strongly posted in the thick woods, with their flank protected by almost impassable ravines. At about 2 o'clock the command made its appearance, and the General prepared to make the attack. A portion of Col. Cluke's brigade, consisting of Cluke's and Chenault's regiments, supported by a portion of Col. Duke's brigade, consisting of Ward's, Smith's, and Grigsby's regiments, were ordered to advance, and the fight commenced by a terrific volley of musketry from the enemy, with plenty of grape, cannister, and shells from their cannon. Nothing daunted, our brave boys never faltered, but madly pressed on, every one having made up his mind that the battery must be taken. After a most desperate resistance of about fifty minutes, the Yankee lines commenced giving way, and the battery seemed almost within our reach, but, thanks to Yankee horses and the tired condition of our men, they literally out-ran us and carried it off—The nature of the ground made it impossible to advance with any rapidity, as the growth of timber was very dense and the ground much broken.

The enemy continued to retreat until they reached the river, about four miles, where they succeeded in crossing, not without considerable loss of life; many of their men rushing madly into the river and drowning. It was impossible to press them at the ferry, owing to the batteries of the enemy on the other side commanding the south bank for a mile, and effectually covering the ferry.

Our loss was [illegible] some twenty killed and quite a number seriously wounded by the shells of the enemy. The enemy's loss was heavy, some thirty [illegible] and quite a number wounded. We took twenty-five prisoners, representing five different regiments, besides releasing quite a number of citizens that the Yankees were dragging from their homes. The party of Yankees most severely punished were just returning from a house-burning expedition; but few of them escaped the punishment they so richly deserved.

MISSISSIPPI.

We have before us the Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 12th inst. This is the last number of that journal published, the Yankees having on the following day destroyed the entire material of the establishment. From the number before us we clip the annexed paragraph:

The Yankees believe in "luck." They say Grant is a "lucky" General. We believe he is. He had the luck to receive reinforcements in the nick of time after he was twice or thrice whipped at Fort Donelson. He had the "luck" not to have his whole army pushed into Tennessee river at Shiloh, by Beauregard's unfortunate withdrawal of our troops half an hour too soon on the day of the first battle; and again had the "luck" to be reinforced by Buell's army the same night—again in the nick of time. But if he has the "luck" to get out of Mississippi with a whole skin, and without a crushing defeat, then we shall become a convert to the belief, and sing "Trust to Luck" for all our hereafter. We shall see whether we are fooled, or whether foolish management allows his escape.

The office of the Vicksburg *Whig* was entirely consumed by fire on the night of Saturday, the 9th inst.

On the 9th inst., a party of Partisan Rangers fired on the steamer J. C. Swan, on her way up the river, at a point near Greenville, Miss. The boat escaped. The next day, however, the towboat Minnesota, on her way down, with three barges of stores, came in range of the same guns, and she was forced to come in. Not having time to appropriate their prize, the partisans ran the boats into a small stream near at hand and set them on fire.

CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

Our exchanges from different sections of the South bring us the most cheering accounts as to the prospects of the approaching harvest.

The Raleigh *Standard* has the following from a correspondent:

Cabarrus has responded nobly to the patriotic appeals of Gov. Vance and President Davis for provisions for our gallant solders.—A large amount of corn and bacon has recently been shipped from this place, and they are still coming in. Our wheat crop is very promising indeed. We are planting no cotton. I fear, however, if more men are taken from the county, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to gather our crops.

A Rome (Ga) paper says:

The wheat crop in this section is exceedingly fine, and is as promising as one could wish. Not a single stalk of it is as yet affected by the rust. The oat crop looks finely. The stand of corn is good, and a large area of ground is planted with it.

A letter from Clinton, Greene county, Ala., says: "We have the finest wheat crop ever known in this county."

The prospect for a heavy crop of fruit, rye, and wheat in Northeast Georgia was never so promising, and the most extensive crops of corn and potatoes are planted.

MR. CRIDLAND.

This gentleman, so well and favorably known during his long association with the British Consulate to Virginia, is getting a great deal more of notoriety in the papers than is agreeable to him, we are sure. The Mobile papers, noticing the recall by his Government of Mr. Magee, British Consul for that city, mention that Mr. Cridland is to be taken from this city to succeed him in his official capacity there. Upon this statement they have some earnest complaints against the recognition of any more Consular Agents bearing the exequatur of the Lincoln Government. This paper having noticed these matters, it is proper to say, as we are assured, that Mr. C. goes to Mobile in no official capacity whatever.

CASUALTIES IN THE LATE BATTLE NEAR FREDERICKSBURG.

We present below a list of casualties in two regiments in the "Stonewall Brigade," the 2d and 5th, in the late battles on the Rappahannock:

SECOND VIRGINIA REGIMENT:

Co A—Lt [illegible] Davis commanding. Killed: Serg't D T Rawlins. Wounded: Privates [illegible] Byrd, A J Darrell, Jas W Jones, Sam'l O Noland, P M Nichols, J B Spotts.

Co B—Lt H F Barnhardt commanding. Wounded: Privates Jacob Magaha, J M Holtzman, Jacob Vorhees, H G Miller, Wm H Conley.

Co C—Capt Wm W Randolph commanding. Killed: Private G B Richards. Wounded: Lieut [illegible] O Randolph; serg't Jno H Jordan; private M L Chamm.

Co D—Capt E L Hoffman commanding. Killed: Private Richard Meehum. Wounded: Serg't E A Doll; Corp'l Jas L Fisher; privates A L Kearfoot, Jno W Keef, L E Kerney, Wm Compton.

Co E—Lieut J J Haines commanding. Wounded: Lieut J T Bell; Color Serg't J N Payne; Corporal Jas Fierry; privates B F Armstrong, Jas W Dugan, Jno Pryor, D Weatherbolt, Wm Tackwiler, Wm Feregoy, J H H Robent, Henry Ludwig.

Co F—Captain James B Burgess commanding. Wounded: Privates John Foley, Geo H Goodwin, Wm Hilliard, Jno Addison.

Co G—Lt W C Elbener commanding. Killed: Sgt B B White. Wounded: Cpl J D Keerl, privates [illegible] Arquitts, Solomon Fry, J S Brunick, Cpl Geo F Eichelberger.

Co H—Capt J J Jenkins commanding. Killed: Private John W Grisdell. Wounded: John A Link.

Co I—Capt James H O Bannon commanding—[illegible] Lt S Allen, Lt J S Brown, Sgt [illegible] Hobam, mortally; privates Wm Cleveland, Jas Mirvalis, John W Grubbs, T E Glover, Jas Brown, T Myers, Geo W Jay, Shaday Connor.

Co K—Capt C H Stewart commanding. Killed: Cpl Willis Skinner, privates Sam'l Cooly, Samuel Phillips. Wounded: Lt E J Burrow, A A Aleut [illegible] to Geo Paxton; Sgt E E Harrel, privates Amos Ueffelt — Miller, mortally; Jos H Bell.

FIFTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT

Co A—Wounded: Sgt [illegible] Snyder, Cpl J Daws, privates H Long, C Peggo, J Fanbor, F Parent.

Co C—Killed: Lieut James A Bell, Serg't E H Brown, Bailey J Jones, privates John H Burket, Richard Illesbury. Wounded: Privates James J Ayres, David C Sterns, N E Burket, T H Sell, Jacob W Fridley, Henry L Hamrick, James W Huff, M H Hanger, Joshua Kidd, C H Lambert, Andrew J Lasley, Samuel H Propps, Martin [illegible] Hiptett, William H Tatwiler. Missing: Corp'l Robert A Bryan.

Co D—Wounded: Lieut S H Carson, Serg't J S [illegible] Cutchen, T H Smiley, Corp'l C [illegible] Cochran, privates J T Beard, S B Bile, [illegible], H McComb, G [illegible], W Whorman, James McDermaur, H L Wiseman, J H Whitlock, J [illegible] Blood.

Co H—Wounded: Lieut G H Kilian, Corp'l James Kennedy, privates John Porterfield, W B Varley, M Harry, W Phillips, E B [illegible], G Rife, Jacob Hesta.

Co [illegible]—Killed: Private E J Blakely. Wounded: Corp'l J W H Trotter, privates W C Abney, J H Bradley, R J Campbell, T J Campbell, J W Cash, J H Davis, W N Harris, Jno H Howard, J Owens, A C Rubush, P M D Hatfield.

Co F—Killed: Private F Carroll. Wounded: Lt C H Calhoun, died since; Sgt W H Wayland, Corpl G A Bailey, Privates J A Adkins, W D Bailey, J W Hedges, E Johns, A Rendebush, J H Rodgers, J Spiller, [illegible] Glover, J Ewink, A C L Vanlear. Missing: Sgt W F Bailey, Privates D M Bailey, E Carroll.

Co G—Killed: Lt W H Green. Wounded: Lt L B Doyle, Sgts W L Thompson, W H H May, Privates W H Beach, C Donaho, J B Gibson, W S Hampton, J Landis, J McCauley, J McComb, J Weaver, J A Trainer.

Co I—Killed: Color Sgt J W Shitzer. Wounded: Privates A Wilkerson, Jos Shumake, Jas Shumake, [illegible] Wise, T Adams, W Wiele.

Co L—Killed: W Martin. Wounded: Lt J N Ryan, Corpl A O Fry, Private O W Cooper, Jno Thompson, [illegible] Taune, J M Bateo, J Day.

Co H—Wounded: Sgt G W Gordon, Corporal J Ecker, Privates — Bast, J Carpenter, W Lauren, — Limerick, — Lewis, — Coffman, — Fuller, — Shively, — Lotts.

Co K—Wounded: Privates — Swartz, — E[illegible], J S Swartz's, G Swartz.

B. S. [illegible], Acting Adjutant.

A NEW SOUTHERN WORK ON MILITARY SURGERY.—Those enterprising publishers, Messrs. West & Johnston, have just issued a new and valuable work on Military Surgery, by Dr. Edward Warren, the present Surgeon-General of the State of North Carolina, and lately a Professor in the University of Maryland. As its title implies, it contains within a small compass a vast deal of information on the important science of which it treats. The style is perspicuous and condensed, and the work affords evidence of much labor and learning, as well as practical acquaintance with the subjects discussed. Altogether, it is a valuable contribution to Southern medical science, and as such ought to be in the hands of every Confederate surgeon.—Its author has successfully accomplished his task, and his book will have, we are sure, an extensive and well-deserved popularity.

THE ARMY AND NAVY MESSENGER.—This is the title of a new journal, established in Petersburg under the auspices of the Evangelical Society of that city, and intended for gratuitous distribution among the soldiers. It is edited by Rev. Philip Slaughter, one of the most eloquent and accomplished of the clergy of Virginia, and a gentleman whose connection with the army and devotion to the cause give him great facilities for prosecuting the undertaking with distinguished success. The soldiers will receive this excellent religious journal without cost. The wealthy and benevolent should rejoice in the opportunity to assist, as we understand they are already assisting, with a munificent hand, this Christian and patriotic enterprise.

The only prizes taken off the port of Charleston lately, have been two small sailing vessels, having on board about thirty or forty bales of cotton.

ABOLITION VANDALISM IN EAST TENNESSEE.—A reliable gentleman from East Tennessee, writing from Shelbyville, gives an account of one achievement of East Tennessee tories.—Beyond all question, the miserable, ungodly renegades of East Tennessee have exemplified more thoroughly than any other set the fathomless depravity of Abolitionism. This gentleman says:

A party of East Tennesseeans went to the house of a good Southern lady, Mrs. Chesley Williams, living in Eagleville, Williamson county, Tennessee, with the avowed intention of stealing everything they could put their roguish hands on. The first place they entered was her smoke-house, and because she remonstrated with them for taking her meat, they knocked her down, beat her, and finally choked her until she could not speak. I saw her eight or nine days after it occurred, and she could not move. She is now a cripple for life. This is the manner in which one of our most respectable ladies has been treated by a set who styled themselves gentlemen.

THE Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register*, upon information furnished by a returned prisoner, who, after his capture, was taken to Murfreesboro', Nashville, Louisville, and thence by way of Baltimore to City Point, states—

That the people of the Northwest are all resolved to resist the conscription act of the Federal Congress, even to blood. And that many of them assert positively they will not pay the three hundred dollars in lieu of service.

All are very desirous of peace, and a very large majority condemn the object for which Lincoln and his Administration are now continuing the war—the abolition of slavery.

Some of our [illegible] that they have understood that there are at least one hundred and sixty thousand men in the Northwest enrolled to resist the conscription act, and of these some fifty thousand are well armed and determined to resist any attempt to enforce the conscription law of the Federal Congress.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 13, 1863.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Gentlemen—I desire briefly to respond to a communication from Gen. Early, which appeared in the columns of your paper of yesterday.

His insinuation with reference to correspondents "in the interest of particular commands," if intended for this brigade, is gratuitous and unfounded. To my knowledge no publication has been made by any one connected, directly or indirectly, with it; and I was not aware that his conduct in the late engagements around Fredericksburg had been made the subject of newspaper censure until I saw it announced over his own signature.

When Gen. McLaws moved up the river, on the night of the 30th of April, my brigade was detached from his command, and I was ordered to report to Gen. Early, who was charged with the duty of watching the movements of that portion of the Federal army which had been left in the vicinity of Hamilton's Crossing and opposite this place, on the other side of the river, and, as I supposed, to give him battle if he should offer it.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, having thrown a pontoon bridge over the river, the enemy commenced crossing into Fredericksburg in large numbers. General Early was then with his entire division at Hamilton's Crossing. I at once informed him of the fact, and asked for reinforcements. With several batteries, which were under the command of Gen. Pendleton, and a single brigade of infantry, I had a front of not less than three miles to defend, extending from Taylor's hill, on the left, to the foot of the hills in rear of the Howison house, and not "the short line in rear of and to the left of Fredericksburg," as stated by Gen. Early. The 21st regiment was posted between the Marye house and the plankroad, three companies of which were afterwards sent to the support of the 18th regiment, which was stationed behind the stone wall at the Marye house. The 17th regiment was placed in front of Lee's hill, and the 13th still farther to the right.

One regiment from Gen. Hays's command was subsequently placed to the right of the 13th. Four pieces of [illegible] were placed on the right of Marye's house, two on the left, and the balance on Lee's and the hills in the vicinity of the Howison house—thus making the only disposition of the small force at my command, which, in my judgment, would prevent the enemy from passing the line. The battle commenced at daylight. A furious cannonading was opened from the enemy's batteries in town and along both banks of the river. Two assaults were made upon Marye's heights, but both were signally repulsed. About 8 o'clock a heavy column of the enemy was seen moving up the river, evidently for the purpose of getting possession of Taylor's hill, which, if successful, would have given him command of the position which I held. But this was prevented by the timely arrival of Gen. Hays with four regiments of his brigade. The enemy having thus been foiled in his purpose, turned the head of his column down the river again; but it was impossible to tell whether he had abandoned the attempt or intended to advance again upon the same position with a still heavier force. Gen. Wilcox had now reached Taylor's hill with three regiments of his brigade, one of which he promised to send to the right in case it should be needed. This regiment was sent for, but there was not sufficient time for it to come up before the action was over. With a line as extended as this, and in consideration of the small number of troops at my disposal, and the uncertainty as to the point against which the enemy would hurl the immense force he had massed in town, I deemed it proper that the regiments should remain as they then were, and await the happening of events.

Very soon, however, the enemy came out from his hiding place and moved in three columns and three lines of battle—twenty thousand strong—against the positions held by my brigade. At the same instant Col. Humphries was assailed on the left, Col. Holder and Carter and the Louisiana regiment on the right, and Col. Griffin in the centre. After a determined and bloody resistance, by Col. Griffin and the Washington artillery, the enemy, fully twenty to one, succeeded in getting possession of Marye's hill. At all other points he was triumphantly repulsed. But seeing the line broken at this point, I ordered the 13th, 17th and the Louisiana regiment to fall back to the crest of Lee's hill, to prevent the enemy from getting in our rear. This they did, resisting his approach at every step, and with the aid of Frobin's and Carleton's batteries, both of which were handled with the [illegible] consummate skill and courage, finally [illegible] in checking his advance. The 21st [illegible], with the remainder of the 18th, [illegible] Lee's hill had been taken, fell back [illegible] the brigade on [illegible] the distance [illegible] ed was so short, [illegible] the points assailed and the difficulty of moving troops from one part of the line to another was so great, that it was utterly impossible for either Gen. Wilcox or Gen. Hays to reach the scene of action in time to afford any assistance whatever.

It will thus be seen that Marye's hill was defended by but one small regiment, three companies and four pieces of artillery, and not by the entire brigade. A more heroic struggle was never made by a mere handful of men against overwhelming odds. According to the enemy's own accounts, many of this noble little band resisted to the death, with clubbed guns, even after his vast hordes had swept over and around them. His loss, from reports published in his own newspapers, was a thousand killed and wounded; but, according to the statements of intelligent citizens, it reached two thousand.

The inference naturally drawn from Gen. Early's statement is, that on Monday morning Gen. Gordon's command drove the enemy from Marye's hill, which my brigade had failed to hold the day before. I would scorn to detract from the well-earned reputation of this brigade or its gallant commander; but the truth is, the enemy had abandoned Marye's heights, and Gen. Gordon took possession without opposition.

My brigade needs no defence at my hands. Its reputation, won upon many battle-fields, is well established. This communication is not written for that purpose, but to correct erroneous impressions which Gen. Early's publication is calculated to make.

WM. BARKSDALE.

The [illegible] *Tribune* reports funding of Confederate notes in 8 per cent. bonds, for a few days previous to the 22d ult., at $41,706,450.

LOCAL MATTERS.

To be Sent North.—J. P. Henry, a young fellow with a hectic flush upon his cheek, and a wild and rather vicious eye, was stopped upon the streets on Tuesday last by a squad of the guard attached to the enrolling office department, and carried to said office. He said he had papers about him which he thought ought to allow him to pass without interruption. Capt. A. J. Watkins, the officer in charge of the enrolling office, demanded them—They were produced, proving to be of a class not very creditable to the character of the holder, representing him to be a discharged penitentiary convict. Henry seemed to be a fit subject for the consideration of the conscription officers, however, and he was held until an opportunity presented to send him out to Camp Lee. He manifested some uneasiness at his detention, and suddenly rising from his seat, said he believed he would walk through the Capitol Square, as he had some business to transact. To this proposition Capt. Watkins demurred. Henry thereupon became bellicose—swore that no man or set of men could force him to join this army, and ended his oration by a movement for the door. This was interrupted by the vigilant officer in charge, who laid violent hands upon Henry, gave him one or two admonitory blows on the head, and forced him to resume his seat. That evening Henry was sent to Camp Lee, whence, upon his declaration that he was a Northern man and desirous of leaving, he was yesterday sent to the Libby prison, to be sent North. It will perhaps be remembered that Henry was sentenced to the penitentiary about three years ago for stealing a gold watch of M. G. Whitman. He was formerly an attache of a billiard saloon under the St. Charles Hotel.

Sentence Commuted.—The sentence of Jos. [illegible] Ferguson, who was [illegible] by decree of the Circuit Court of Chesterfield county to be hanged for the murder of John Jewett, engineer on the Clover Hill Railroad, has been commuted to eighteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, by Gov. Letcher. On the trial of Ferguson, while there was no direct proof that he committed the bloody deed, it was pretty clearly shewn that nobody else had a motive for doing it but himself.—After his condemnation, being told that friends were exerting themselves to have his sentence changed, he asserted in the most positive manner that he would rather be hung than sent to the State prison, and he has persisted in this declaration. It is understood that since his conviction he has acknowledged that he killed Jewett.

Bogus Officers.—The Provost Marshal's detectives arrested on Wednesday a private of company A, 12th Alabama regiment, named A. B. Mooney, who was dressed as a First Lieutenant, to which office he represented himself as entitled. His case was examined into by the Provost Marshal, who found that Mooney had not been with his regiment for a year. He was sent to Castle Thunder to be returned to duty. The decorations on his coat were removed in the Marshal's office. On the same day a man named A. Gaines was taken in custody for passing himself off as a Lieutenant in the army. His decorations were likewise removed; but being a soldier and on furlough, he was discharged after a reprimand by the Provost Marshal.

Episcopal Diocesan Council.—The yearly meeting of the Episcopal Diocesan Council of the State of Virginia convened yesterday at 11 o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, in this city.—The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Joshua Peterkin, of St. James's Church. The Council met in the basement of the Church about 1 o'clock, Bishop Johns presiding over the deliberations of the body. A considerable number of clerical and lay delegates from various parts of the State were in attendance.—The deliberations of the Council will probably be brought to a conclusion on Friday.

Accident.—Four negro men, operatives at the Tredegar Foundry, were very seriously injured yesterday by the falling of a portion of a burned roof on them. They were clearing away the rubbish of the late fire when a portion of the debris fell. One of the men had his skull fractured, and another a leg broken. All were badly hurt.

Yankee Prisoners.—On yesterday 36 Yankee prisoners were brought from Vicksburg and lodged in Castle Thunder. Included in the number was Captain T. P. Bowell, of the steamboat Minnesota, and crew, captured at Greenville, Miss., May 3d. Some of the Yankee soldiers in the lot were taken at Port Gibson. On Tuesday ten prisoners were brought from Milford Depot. Among the number was A. B. Wells, 1st Lieut. co. F, 8th Penn. regiment, captured in King George county, May 17th. Thirty five privates of the Yankee army, mostly members of the New York Mounted Rifles, were received from Suffolk yesterday, having been captured at Blackwater, May 17th.

Held as a Hostage.—Dr. James Green, a well known physician of Danville, Va., has been taken prisoner by the Yankees, and is held by them in close confinement at Fort Norfolk as a hostage for the notorious Dr. Wm. P. Rucker, now confined in a jail in the interior of the State, awaiting trial on a number of charges. Dr. Green is represented as an inoffensive, quiet, and gentlemanly man, while Rucker is a scoundrel whom desperate fortune has led to commit every sort of atrocity, from bridge-burning and horse-stealing to murder.

Returned Home.—Amongst the soldiers recently returned to Richmond under flag of truce by the Yankees, are Capt. John S. Stevenson, 3d Artillery P. V. commanding heavy batteries around Suffolk, and Surgeon D. W. Hand, Medical Director of Peck's corps.—These two officers were captured in sight of their lines while returning from Carrsville, near Suffolk. They arrived on Tuesday night. Last Friday, private J. Archer Via, of co H, 1st Regiment Va Vols., returned to Richmond via City Point, having been captured while our forces were evacuating Suffolk, and carried to Fortress Monroe, thence to Fort Norfolk. He was treated kindly. Mike Corcoran led the troops that took him prisoner.

Mayor's Court, May 20th.—The proceedings of this Court to-day were not specially interesting, though the list of offenders were as long as usual.

John F. Chambers, charged with attempting to kill William Mitchell, by discharging a loaded pistol at him, near the corner of Mayo and Franklin sts., was examined and remanded for indictment by the Grand Jury. He was admitted to bail for his appearance, and fined for firing a pistol in the streets.

Sam, slave of Alex. Duval, was ordered a whipping for stealing two bales of cotton from some person unknown.

Joseph J. Nichols was committed for further examination on the charge of knocking down [illegible] of his effects.

Henry, slave of James Gwyn, was whipped for smoking a cigar in the street, and walking with a stick—both proceedings being contrary to the city ordinances.

Wm. A. Lambert and Henry Briel were required to give security, on the charge of fighting in the streets, to the disturbance of the public peace.

Hustings Court, Judge Lyons.—Yesterday but little business was done in this Court. Richard Henry Johnson, a conscript, applied through E. Y. Cannon, his attorney, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was awarded, praying to be discharged from custody as a soldier. On hearing the application, by arguments of counsel, &c., the Judge refused to grant the prayer of the petitioner, and remanded him to the custody of Gen. Jno. H. Winder, commanding the Department of Henrico.

Several criminals will be tried to-day.

The Grand Jury.—The Hustings Court Grand Jury convenes to-day at 11 o'clock, to take cognizance of offences committed within the city. A large number of witnesses have been summoned before it, and they would do well to be in attendance at the hour above named.

Amusements.—Our citizens find in the three places of amusement now open every night an ample refuge from the ennui inseparable to the present state of affairs. In theatricals, if the performances are not as good as one could wish, they have the consolation of knowing that the times afford no better. Despite, however, the carping criticism that disparages every effort to entertain the public in a theatrical way, there are some very creditable actors and actresses on the boards of the Richmond Theatre, and it is to their own interest to exert themselves to please.

Last night was performed at the Marshall Theatre the favorite melo-drama, the "Dream at Sea," concluding with the farce of the "Alpine Maid." The decorative appointments at this Theatre are admirable, and set off acting, good or bad, to great advantage. Mr. Theo. Hamilton is leading man.

At the Varieties, Franklin street, Mr. Walter Keeble, an actor of established reputation, together with Charley Morton, Miss Ella Wren, and others, well known Richmond favorites, hold the even tenor of their way, nightly filling the house with appreciative audiences. The legitimate drama has several worthy representatives in the company playing at the Varieties. Last night was given "Romeo and Juliet" in very effective style. The "Rough Diamond," a farce first introduced to the Richmond public by Sir Wm Don, concluded the evening's entertainment.

At Metropolitan Hall Lee Mallory, by the versatility of his genius, always has on hand something new and acceptable for the entertainment of his visitors. The hall has lately been remodled, and now looks like a *bijou* theatre. The singing, dancing, and statuary at this place are well worth the expense of a visit.

Military Offenders.—Yesterday, a man named Mike O'Donnell, who had been sent to Castle Thunder for changing a passport, was discharged, as was also John Shelly, sutler of the 6th Alabama, arrested for engaging in the substitute business. In the case of the last-named, the facts were related to the Colonel of his regiment, and Shelly was deprived of his position as sutler.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Battle in Mississippi.

MOBILE, May 19.—The special reporter of the *Advertiser and Register*, under date of the 18th, at Jackson, furnishes the following particulars of Saturday's fight, received from the Adjutant of the 15th Mississippi regiment, from Canton, last night. The battle was fought at Baker's Creek, about twenty miles west of Jackson. We whipped the enemy badly until he was reinforced from Jackson. Gen. Pemberton then fell back to Big Black bridge.—Gen. Pemberton estimates our loss at 3,000, and the enemy's three times as many. Gen. Loring, on the left, was cut off, but cut his way through to Crystal Springs, twenty five miles south of Jackson. His loss is unknown. Gen. Tilghman was killed.

The New Orleans Exiles.

MOBILE, May 19.—All the New Orleans refugees are at Pascagoula, and now coming in daily. Banks has extended the time of leaving to the 25th.

SUNDAY NIGHT Gen. Bragg's "orderly" deserted and went over to the enemy, first appropriating to himself the General's dress uniform, and rigging himself therein. Whether he designs representing himself to Rosecrans as Gen. Braxton Bragg we are not informed. At all events, he evidently determined, like Macbeth, that

Come wrack, come rack.
At least we'll die with harness on our back.

We can imagine the dapper orderly in the tent of Lager B. Rosecrans, Esq., sporting his diminutive proportions in the lair of the lion. They will overlook the disgrace attending the act of desertion, even in an enemy, for verily the coat of a "rebel" General, in the Yankee estimation, "covers a multitude of sins."—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

AN UBIQUITOUS EDITOR.—The editor of the Atlanta *Confederacy* is sorely puzzled to ascertain his own whereabouts. His recollection is clear that he never was in Charleston in his life, and that he has not crossed the line of the Confederacy since the war began; yet, last week he was reported as guest of the Charleston Hotel; simultaneously in a New York paper as having been arrested in that city on his way from Canada; whilst, about the same time, a Hilton Head Yankee correspondent reports him as having been seized and snugly caged at Port Royal. Our friend's ghost seems to be stalking abroad in advance [illegible] *Mercury.*

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "Until recently, white men—men of nerve and sinew, and who hoped to better their condition in the world by a few years of toil—were the recipients of good wages and were in comfortable circumstances. Now, the influx of runaway negroes, in defiance of the law, is unsettling everything."

The French dispatch steamer Renaudin, from New York, has arrived off the port of Charleston, and sent a boat to the city on Saturday last. The steamer Gen. Clinch went down to her on Sunday and brought up a passenger, and some baggage marked "M. Lenen."

It is proposed to name Union county, Ga., Forrest, in compliment to Gen Forrest, who saved Rome a few days ago.

The Treasury notes funded in eight per cent. bonds, at Montgomery, Ala, has reached $80,000,000.

RAINS'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, Locust Alley, A few doors below the Exchange and Ballard House, RICHMOND, VA.

The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season to be had in the markets.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated by the day, week or month.

A. A. RAINS, Proprietor. my 20—6t*

FRESH DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Just received: 180 oz Quinine, 15 oz Morphine, Opium, Calomel, Blue Mass, Castor Oil, Nitric Acid, Muriatic Acid, Alcohol, Epsom Salts, Sweet Spts Nitre, Chloroform, Sulph Ether, Nit Silver, etc. JOHN W. RISON, Suc'r to Jos Laidley, Chemist and Druggist, Cor 3d and Main st, sign big red mortar, my 20—6t* Richmond, Va.

CARDOZO & BRO., Wholesale and Retail Stationers. We have on hand a large stock of English Cap, Letter, and Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Memorandum and Pocket Books, Pen Holders, Fancy Books. Also, superior Copying and Black Ink, to which we invite the attention of those in want. my 20—3t*

CLARK'S SUPERIOR SPOOL COTTON—And CEPPHEAS [illegible]. For sale by WADSWORTH & PALMER, my 20—3t Com. Merchants, 14th st.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY—Two splendid Velvet Carpets of the finest [illegible]. Two splendid Parlor Mirrors, large size, with Cornices to match; —ALSO— Four extra fine Parlor Shades, suitable for large windows; Eight smaller size Shades, suitable for chambers. The Carpets can be seen at the store of DOGGETT & ANDERSON, Upholsterers, corner of Governor and Franklin sts, and the Mirrors and Shades on application at the same place. my 11—6t*

OFFICE VA FIRE AND MARINE INS CO., Richmond, May 14, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, under authority granted by its charter, a Book of Subscription for $ 0 000 additional capital of this company will be opened on the 15th instant. The condition of the Institution is highly favorable, and its prospects as flattering as at any time in its history of over thirty years. The present stockholders and the public generally are invited to subscribe for the new shares. my 14—ts [illegible] WILLIS, Jr., Sec'y.

THE AMELIA SPRINGS, on the Danville Railroad, will be open for visitors on the 1st of June. Mrs J Q WREN, my 16—2aw5w* Jetersville P O.

FOR SALE—A brood MARE; young, gentle, and spirited; is a fast trotter and walker and paces well; works gently in harness. She may be seen between the hours of 10 A M and 5 P M during this week at HIX's stable, 10th street, between Main and Cary. my 18—3t*

HARNESS FOR SALE.—For sale, a light, elegant, double set BUGGY HARNESS, new and perfect. Apply at [illegible]'s Carriage Manufactory, [illegible] between Main and Cary. my 19 [illegible]

NOTICE.—Persons whose horses have been impressed for public service, are requested to call at my office, corner 9th and Main street, for payment. JNO C MAYNARD, my 19—3t Major and Q M.

STATE ELECTIONS.

TO THE VOTERS OF HENRICO.—In accordance with the resolutions (and in compliance with my card) adopted by a public meeting held for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent them in the next House of Delegates of Virginia, I respectfully announce myself a candidate, and solicit the suffrages of the people of Henrico.

I pledge myself faithfully to discharge the duties should it be their choice to elect me. My highest aim shall be to protect and defend the institutions of the South, maintain and support the army in destroying an invading foe, and guard and defend the interests of the country at the sacrifice of my own personal ease and comfort.

My present engagements, and the shortness of the time intervening before the election, prevent my visiting the several districts to any great extent, as I should be pleased to do; I must, therefore, appeal to my friends and earnestly ask their cooperation in the field and at the polls.

Respectfully, JOSEPH J. ENGLISH. my 21—4t*

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF RICHMOND.—[illegible] in our city papers "The People's Ticket," [illegible] of the material we most need in our [illegible], as well as for the prosperity of Richmond. We need there our very best—I mean thorough, practical business men of energy. Such are the following:

For Senate: Col [illegible] HASKINS.

For House of Delegates: D J [illegible], R F W [illegible], L W GL[illegible].

Their long experience in our city Council [illegible] us that they know well the people's [illegible] and will maintain them. Voters will remember that they have from the commencement of this war, and are now, attending to the wants of the families of the poor soldiers who are in the field defending our homes and firesides. The people will [illegible] their [illegible]

[illegible] CONCEDED THAT EACH WARD should have a member in the House of Delegates:

For the Senate. Gen G W RANDOLPH.

For the House of Delegates. WILLIAM TAYLOR, T B BIGGER, D J SAUNDERS. my 21—7t*

TO ALL FRIENDS OF LIBERTY.—[illegible] is at hand, at least in Virginia. Remember the words of the Virginia Bill of Rights, that the military shall always be subservient to the civil power—and vote against every Congressman who ever voted to suspend the right of *habeas corpus* under any circumstances. Remember Vallandigham in the North. The less we, of the South imitate Lincoln, the better. *Deo, vindice vincemus.* Remember your ancestors, and carry out their principles on election day. my 21—7t* WILLIAM TELL.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.—The people of Henrico are invited [illegible] House on FRIDAY [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, to give the candidates for the House of Delegates an opportunity to present their views upon public questions involved in the coming election. All the candidates are invited and expected to take part in the discussion. my 21—2t* MANY VOTERS.

HENRY A. WISE FOR GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. Show your appreciation on election day of the noblest of [illegible], greatest and best of men. my 21—7t* VOX POPULI.

TO THE VOTERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.—At the solicitation of many friends, I respectfully announce myself a candidate for a seat in the next HOUSE OF DELEGATES of Virginia. JACOB S MELVIN, my 20—3t*

POPULAR TICKET FOR THE COUNTY OF HENRICO—Election day May 28th, 1863.

For Congress. Col WM [illegible] KHAM.

For the Senate. Dr. JOHN R GARNETT.

For House of Delegates. JOSEPH J. ENGLISH. my 19—6t*

TO THE SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD FROM HALIFAX COUNTY—DAVID [illegible] is a candidate to represent the county [illegible]

HEADQ'RS 4TH VA CAVALRY, May 15th 1863.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—In compliance with the request of friends from many parts of the 3d Congressional District, I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Two years ago I resigned certain political positions that I held because I believed it to be my duty to be in the field, and since then, unless disabled by wounds, I have been constantly actively engaged. Now, I believe that energy and practical sense can be as potent for good in the councils of the nation as in the field. The people of the district know that if they elect me all of energy and practical sense and of capacity that I possess will be devoted to the advancement of the best interests of the youthful Confederacy. In this matter my duties in the field will require me to leave my interests in the hands of my friends.

Respectfully, WMS. C. WICKHAM, my 13—tde Colonel 4th Virginia Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., April 13, 1863.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK COUNTY:—I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Driven from your homes by the public enemy, you are so scattered in different portions of the State, and divided among so many regiments, that it would be impossible for me to see you all personally, even though my military duties allowed of the time, which at this season do not. I will then only say, that I have served you to the best of my ability, and my re-election would be to me a gratifying endorsation of my course.

Yours, &c., ap 23—tde* C W MURDAUGH.

THIS TICKET, composed of the names of gentlemen selected from the three leading occupations in this city—viz, the legal, the mechanical, and the mercantile—is submitted to the citizens of Richmond as having the strongest claims to the support of all classes:

For the Senate: Gen GEO. W. RANDOLPH.

For House of Delegates: WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, T H WYNNE, D J BURR. my 19—10t*

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF HANOVER AND HENRICO.—Gratefully appreciating the kindness and confidence which you have extended to me in the past, I hereby announce myself a candidate for your suffrage at the coming election in May next. If it shall be your pleasure to elect me, I pledge myself to represent you with fidelity and to the utmost of my ability.

Very respectfully, my 16—tde* JOHN R. GARNETT.

TO THE CITIZENS OF HENRICO COUNTY.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for a seat in the next House of Delegates. If elected I pledge myself to serve you faithfully. Election, 28th of May. Respectfully, my 19—eod6t* T J CARTER.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 3D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—It gives us pleasure to announce that [illegible] HUME, Esq., has finally yielded to our appeals, and permits us to present his name for your suffrage at the approaching election. ap 24—[illegible]

COL. D. J. GODWIN will be supported at the ensuing election for a seat in the Confederate Congress from the 2d Congressional District. His friends and those who desire a good representative are earnestly solicited to give him their support. my 16—[illegible]

CAPT [illegible], of the 2d regiment, "Stonewall Brigade," will be supported by the soldiers and refugees from the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson for the Senate of Virginia. Second Army Corps, May 14, 1863. my 16—6t*

WILLIAM TAYLOR is a candidate to represent the city of Richmond in the HOUSE OF DELEGATES. my 16—11t*

THIS TICKET represents all interests in the city, and is earnestly recommended to the voters: MANY VOTERS.

For Senate: RICHARD O HASKINS.

For House of Delegates: WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, COL THOS B BIGGER, [illegible] WOLFE[illegible].

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE RICHARD F. WALKER, a candidate to represent the city of Richmond in the next House of Delegates. ap 5—tde*

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Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING....MAY 21, 1863.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!—The highest market price will be paid at THIS OFFICE for all kinds of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, in large or small quantities. Bring them in without delay.

IN COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, May 18, 1863.

R. T. DANIEL, Esq., City Attorney, having submitted to the Council his opinion as to the liability of the city for the value of property destroyed by rioters, and the right of the Council, in the absence of such liability, to assume and pay claims for such property, on motion, it was ordered that the same be published, for the information of the citizens, in all the daily papers of the city.

A. W. MORTON, Clerk Council.

OPINION.

I am asked to advise the Council "whether the city is liable for property destroyed by rioters, and if there is no such liability, whether, in my opinion, the Council has the right, under the charter of the city, to assume and pay claims for such property?"

It is not assumed in the terms of the question that there has been any neglect of duty on the part of the officers of the city in preventing or suppressing the riot which occasioned the loss complained of; but the naked inquiry is, in effect, whether, as *insurer* of all the property within its territorial limits against injuries by violence committed by mobs and rioters, the city is responsible for such injuries recently done here; and so understanding it, I have no hesitation in giving an answer in the negative. There is nothing, certainly, in the character and objects of a municipal corporation (which this city is) to create such a liability. It is a public body, in which is vested a portion of the civil power of the State, to be exercised for the purposes of local government through its several branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—a kind of *imperium in imperio*—reflecting in miniature in its relations with the local constituent body the government of the State itself in its relations with the great body of the people. Its business is to initiate and enforce all proper measures, according to the prescriptions and limitations of its charter, for the good government of the city; and, when [illegible] done with the best [illegible] its members can bring to the task, their functions are appropriately discharged and at an end. For its proper performance they are, like the members of the State government, amenable to popular censure at the polls, and, in cases of willful and corrupt misconduct, to criminal prosecution. Among the numerous provisions of the charter, I find nothing express or implied to warrant the idea that such liability exists, nor have I met with any reported case or text-writer which recognizes any such incident as pertaining to corporate municipal bodies. Thus in the case of Prather vs the city of Lexington (13th B. Monroe, 559) in which it was sought to make the city liable for injuries to property within its limits committed by a lawless mob, the Court say: "We know of no principle of law that subjects a municipal corporation to a responsibility for the safety of the property within its territorial limits, nor has any case been cited in which such a principle has been recognized or established—if such a liability exists, what is its nature and extent? Does it afford protection against the acts of the incendiary and the midnight depredator, or only against the violence of a lawless mob? If against the latter only, whence arises the distinction? All the acts may be alike injurious, and if the corporation must secure the property of its members in all events, against all unlawful [illegible] no room for discrimination, but a similar liability would exist in each of the cases mentioned. There is nothing in the nature or design of a municipal corporation that imposes such a duty upon it. The chief purpose of such an institution is the adoption of such measures of police as will promote the comfort, convenience and general welfare of the inhabitants within the city, and by local laws adapted to the condition of a dense population, to impart efficiency to the local government." Against the necessity which was felt in England for special legislation on this subject, and by which such liability has been imposed on local communities as hundreds, towns and cities shows that by common law (which in this instance is ours) it was not incidental to common municipal bodies, as such. From an early period in the English law, the hundreds into which the counties were divided were by statutes made liable to persons robbed within the limits, under certain circumstances, in damages equivalent to the loss sustained. These enactments have been greatly extended in modern times, in their scope and objects; until now, by the [illegible]

[illegible] sure as bringing water into the city by water works, was deemed to require an express legislative grant; so the subscription by the city to the improvement of James river, by which a complete line of water transportation from the Ohio to the city was designed, though so vitally concerning its interests, was held to require a similar communication of power to the corporate body. In fine, I can perceive no ground of liability existing on the part of the city in the case submitted, nor power to assume it; and I answer the whole inquiry in the negative.

R T DANIEL, City Attorney.

G H CAMP WINDER, 5TH DIVISION, May 20th, 1863.

R A LEWIS, Surgeon in charge, in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers from the 37th and 48th Va regiments, now in this division, desires to return his grateful acknowledgments to the ladies of Abingdon, Va, for sundry articles contributed by them to these soldiers.

Also, to Mrs Col Carrington, at "Sunny Side," for bandages and buttermilk for the sick and wounded of this division.

MARRIED.

On the 14th of May, at St Peter's Cathedral, by the Rev Father Andrews, Mr PATRICK J ROACH to Miss MARY C CUNNINGHAM, both of this city.

DIED.

May 20th, at Chimborazo Hospital, WM J SMITH, of Norfolk co, in the 21st year of his age, a member of company I, 61st Va Volunteers.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his uncle, Wm C Smith, on Clay, above Gilmer street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of Wm E Barnes's family, are invited to attend.

At the residence of her husband, Mr Daniel Watkins, near the Tredegar Iron Works, on Wednesday, May 20th, 1863, Mrs MARGARET WATKINS, aged 45 years, of Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, England.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Oregon Hill Baptist Church to-day at 10 o'clock.

At Ver Villa, Hanover county, on the 14th inst, JOHN KING, aged 66 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ROMANCE OF THE AGE!

FANTINE.

LES MISERABLES.

BY

VICTOR HUGO.

To be published in five parts—each part a complete Novel; [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW RICHMOND THEATRE.

Acting and Stage Manager, E D'ORSEY OGDEN

THURSDAY EVENING, May 21st, 1863.

NOTICE.

In compliance with the request contained in the letter received by the Manager, signed by

33

LADIES!

The beautiful LOVE TRAGEDY Will be presented TO-NIGHT, Cast with the full strength of the Company.

Beautiful Ballad by Miss ELIZA WREN.

The performance will conclude with, by request, the GRAND SHAWL DANCE, From the Opera of La Bayadere.

FRIDAY—To morrow, FASHIONABLE COMEDY NIGHT.

Box Book open two days in advance. Box office open quarter-past 9 A. M.; closes at half-past 4 P. M., where seats and boxes may be secured.

Doors open at quarter-past seven. Performance will commence quarter-past eight o'clock precisely.

my 21—1t

RICHMOND VARIETIES, Franklin street, below the Ballard House.

Lessee and Manager..............T P STRIDER.

Second week of MISS ELLA WREN.

Look at this MAC(K)BETH, With alterations and abreviations, Never before attempted in this city. New and beautiful Dresses raked up from the bottom of trunks by the CORPS DRAMATIQUE. The piece produced regardless of expense Under the direction of the masterly DE MUGGINS.

MISS ELLA WREN Will also appear in her beautiful rendition of PARTHENIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1863, INGOMAR.

AUCTION SALES---This Day.

By Jas. M. Taylor & Son, Aucts.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, AND FORTY ACRES OF HIGHLY IMPROVED LAND ATTACHED, IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, NEAR TO MANCHESTER.—We will sell, upon the premises on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May commencing at 4½ o'clock P M, a valuable Residence, with 40 acres of land attached, located as above, it being the late residence of Frederick Clarke, dec'd, but now in the occupancy of Mrs M B Clarke. The improvements consist of a very large and conveniently arranged brick dwelling, containing ten large and airy rooms, besides a kitchen, quarter, barn, stables, brick ice house, etc. The whole premises are well enclosed, and abundantly supplied with water. The Residence is located in a beautiful oak grove, and commands a splendid view of the city of Richmond and surrounding country.

TERMS.—One-third cash; the balance at 6 and 12 months, for notes, with interest added and secured by a trust deed. The purchaser to pay the taxes for 1863.

P S—The above can be treated for privately.

my 15 JAS M TAYLOR & SON, Aucts.

NOTICE—The above property having been disposed of privately, the sale will not take place as advertised. [my 21] J M T & SON.

By Slaughter, Ficklen & Co., Auct's.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BLOCKADE GOODS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY MORNING, the 21st inst, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our warerooms, 159 Main street, a choice assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Drugs, and Miscellaneous Articles,

Consisting in part of—

DRY GOODS.

Light Spring Calicoes
Dark do do
White and Black Calicoes
Fancy Lawns
Fancy Bereges
Fancy Debeges
Black and White Ginghams
Black French Merino
Thibet Cloth and Alpacas
Confederate Gray Cloth
Black French do
Fancy Tweeds
Bleached Cottons
Pillow Case Cottons
Linen Cambric [illegible]
Silk and Gold Belting
Cotton Hose and Spool Cotton
Kid and Buck Gauntlets
Striped Domestic Cottons
Ladies' and Gent's Gaiters and Shoes
Elastic Belts and Belting, and Clasps
[illegible]